

Fast Start Financing

U.S. CLIMATE FUNDING IN FY 2010





Overview of U.S. Fast Start Climate Financing in Fiscal Year 2010

As negotiated by President Obama and leaders from around the world in December 2009 at the 15th Conference of the Parties, the Copenhagen Accord included a historic commitment to emission mitigation by all major economies, to transparency of the actions that are taken, and to provide climate finance to help meet the adaptation and mitigation needs of developing countries. These commitments were affirmed at the 16th Conference of the Parties in Cancun in December 2010. The United States is now partnering with other contributor nations to provide what is known as “fast start” funding for climate-related activities approaching \$30 billion during 2010–2012.

Since Copenhagen, the United States has pressed forward to implement a significant increase in our international climate finance contribution, beginning with the Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 budget. The U.S. contribution to fast start financing in FY 2010 was a total of \$1.7 billion, consisting of \$1.3 billion of Congressionally appropriated assistance and \$400 million of development finance and export credit. Direct climate assistance through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Department of the Treasury, and the Department of State increased from \$316 million in FY 2009 to approximately \$1 billion in FY 2010, and these agencies’ direct adaptation assistance increased from \$24 million in FY 2009 to \$244 million in FY 2010.

This overview and the fast start fact sheets seek to provide greater transparency into U.S. fast start finance delivered in FY 2010 by outlining overall U.S. climate assistance levels and

providing information about specific projects and programs on a country-by-country basis. Over the course of FY 2010 through FY 2012, the United States will continue to update information about its climate finance budgets.

The Fast Start Finance Commitment

The Fast Start finance commitment -- as agreed to in the Copenhagen Accord and reflected in the Cancun agreements -- is the collective commitment by developed countries to provide resources approaching \$30 billion in climate finance during 2010–2012 to help meet the adaptation and mitigation needs of developing countries. Developed countries are working together to fulfill the collective fast start finance pledge.

Fast start finance is not an institution or a pooled fund, but rather utilizes existing funding channels and institutions that have the means to provide near-term support for climate activities. Therefore, developing countries can access fast start finance through bilateral agencies active in their countries and regions, as well as through multilateral channels, such as the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Fulfilling Our Commitment

The United States has moved quickly to disburse FY 2010 climate finance in order to help address the urgent and immediate needs of the most vulnerable developing countries, as well as to help developing countries lay the groundwork for long-term, low-emission development. We are working to make critical investments today that have short-term transformative impacts

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and to scale up resources quickly by delivering assistance through existing funding channels and institutions, even as we work internationally to establish future climate finance arrangements.

Consistent with the President's new Global Development Policy, we are using the full range of mechanisms—bilateral, multilateral, and private—to ensure that our climate finance is efficient, effective, and innovative; based on country-owned plans; and focused on achieving measurable results. We are focusing our bilateral efforts on those countries and regions where we have a comparative advantage and are coordinating closely with other donors.

The majority of U.S. climate finance is administered by USAID, the Department of the Treasury, and the Department of State. For these three agencies, dedicated climate programs in FY 2010 totaled \$1 billion. Including the other U.S. federal programs addressing climate change and development support with significant climate co-benefits, the total Congressionally appropriated climate finance for FY 2010 was \$1.3 billion. In addition to these appropriations, U.S. development finance and export credit agencies provided an estimated \$400 million in FY 2010 financing for the deployment of clean energy technologies in developing countries.

How Developing Countries Access U.S. Fast Start Finance

U.S. fast start finance is provided to developing countries through a variety of channels, including:

- Bilateral, regional, and multi-regional programs, principally through USAID but also through other U.S. government agencies administering such programs;
- Development finance and export finance through the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im); and

- Multilateral climate finance vehicles, including the CIFs, the GEF, the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)

The following sections describe how developing countries accessed FY10 finance through these channels. In addition, the fact sheets for each recipient country also specify the channels used to access U.S. climate finance for various programs.

BILATERAL FINANCE

A large portion of U.S. climate support is provided to developing countries through multi-regional, regional, and bilateral programs, principally supported by USAID. This assistance is targeted to help the most vulnerable countries adapt to climate impacts and to partner with countries with significant opportunities to mitigate their emissions. Allocation decisions for each program are made by the administering U.S. federal agency.

USAID has undertaken a thorough prioritization process for its programs, which fall under three pillars of the Global Climate Change Initiative: adaptation, clean energy, and sustainable landscapes, the last of which focuses largely on helping countries to slow, halt, and reverse deforestation. Within each of these pillars, a clear set of criteria was developed to guide the scale and focus of investments.

For adaptation, U.S. foreign assistance prioritizes countries that are highly exposed to climate change impacts, and countries that are vulnerable to climate variability and change. For clean energy, U.S. assistance focuses on countries and sectors offering significant emission reduction potential, as well as countries that offer the potential to demonstrate leadership in sustained, large-scale deployment of clean energy. We are also investing in regional energy programs to bolster regional energy grids to

Examples of Bilateral Programs

- In Uganda, the United States is investing \$1.5 million in scaling-up the replacement of diesel-powered water pumps in northern Uganda with solar energy systems, especially among schools and health centers that benefit from USAID health and education funds.
- In Indonesia, the United States is investing over \$17 million to help Indonesia's efforts to reduce both deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions from its globally critical tropical and peat forest landscapes.
- In the Maldives, the United States is investing \$3 million to support an adaptation program that aims to improve access to drinking water supplies and enhance resilience to climate change. The program will provide assistance to the Maldives on climate change adaptation strategies, with special emphasis on integrated water resources management.
- In Georgia, the United States is devoting \$900,000 to promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy demonstration projects in sectors and buildings typically short of funding and lacking in donor support for energy improvements, such as hospitals.
- In Guatemala, the United States is investing \$1.5 million in forested areas in the Petén, which are threatened by illegal logging and slash-and-burn agriculture. The U.S. investment helps to provide market incentives for sustainable forest management. In addition, this work is preserving forest carbon stocks and increase carbon sequestration.
- Across several Andean nations, the United States is providing approximately \$1 million to an Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas program to address the impact of tropical glacier retreat in mountainous and glacial areas as a result of climate change. The initiative seeks to build capacity for water resource management and support research on hydrological cycles and glacier dynamics.
- The United States is investing \$3.2 million in a clean energy program across several southern African countries. Three programs are included:
 - The Africa Infrastructure Program, which provides technical assistance, capacity building, and advisory services for clean energy technology projects.
 - Support for the Southern African Development Community member states and the Regional Electricity Regulators Association, which will undertake policy, legal, energy planning, and regulatory reforms that improve and promote energy efficiency and clean energy use.
 - The Private Financing Advisory Network, which mobilizes private-sector financing of projects that promote renewable, clean, and efficient energy.

support clean energy development.

For activities to promote climate objectives with respect to land use and forests, U.S. support prioritizes mitigation potential; countries with the political will to implement large-scale efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation, forest degradation, and other land-use activities; and

potential for performance-based approaches. Questions about USAID climate assistance programs in specific countries should be directed to the USAID mission for that country; contact information for missions can be found at <http://www.usaid.gov/locations/missiondirectory.html> U.S. federal agencies, including the Departments of State, Energy, and Agriculture;

Examples of OPIC and Ex-Im Investments

- In India, OPIC is lending \$26.8 million to a solar power project in the state of Haryana. In addition to providing electricity and jobs in an underdeveloped region, the project will help introduce megawatt-scale solar power generation technologies to the Indian market.
- In Kenya, Ex-Im Bank is providing insurance to cover approximately \$6.3 million of services associated with the coordination and exploration of new geothermal energy generation projects.

the Environmental Protection Agency; and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, also have significant international cooperation efforts that are designed to support developing countries in their efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

In addition to the three pillars described above, U.S. assistance and technical agencies are supporting a cross-cutting objective—the development of Low-Emissions Development Strategies. This effort is currently developing a set of tools and methodologies to support partner countries and governments in their efforts to think strategically about, and plan for, economic growth with a reduced emissions trajectory.

U.S. development finance and export credit agencies use an array of financial instruments to mobilize increased investments in clean energy projects in, and exports to, developing countries. In FY 2010, OPIC and Ex-Im provided \$400 million in investments, direct loans, loan guarantees, and insurance to support the deployment of clean energy technologies. Most Ex-Im and OPIC programs are "transaction-based," meaning they are tied to a specific export or investment transaction.

For more information about OPIC programs, go to <http://opic.gov/doing-business-us>

For more information about Ex-Im programs, go to <http://www.exim.gov>

MULTILATERAL FINANCE

Multilateral channels also play an important role in U.S. climate assistance. Multilateral funds leverage additional contributions within the U.S. government, the private sector, and other contributing countries to scale up support for adaptation, REDD+,* and clean energy activities in developing countries.

In 2010, the United States has delivered \$375 million to the Climate Investment Funds, including:

- \$300 million to the Clean Technology Fund, which aims to catalyze sustained, long-term clean energy transformation in developing countries;
- \$55 million to the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, which helps highly vulnerable countries prepare for and respond to the unavoidable effects of climate change; and
- \$20 million to the Forest Investment Program, which provides financing for investments in forest governance and institutional capacity development, as well as measures to reduce deforestation drivers outside the forest sector.

In addition, in FY 2010 the United States provided:

- \$30 million to the Least Developed Countries Fund, a United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

* REDD+ includes reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.

Examples of Multilateral Programs

- The United States contributed \$300 million to the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) in FY 2010. Among the investments approved by the CTF in FY 2010 was \$750 million in CTF co-financing (anticipated to mobilize an additional \$4.85 billion from other sources), to support the deployment of about one gigawatt of concentrated solar power generation capacity and related infrastructure in five countries in the Middle East and North Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia.
- The United States contributed \$37 million for climate-related investments at the GEF in FY 2010. Among the investments approved by the GEF in FY2010 was a \$5.5 million regional grant to support the implementation of energy efficiency policies and instruments in Caribbean countries. The project will establish monitoring systems, strengthen national capacity, develop market-based mechanisms, institute a demonstration program, and develop a regulatory framework. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Antigua and Barbuda.

fund that assists least developed countries with planning and implementing urgent and immediate adaptation measures;

- \$20 million to the Special Climate Change Fund, a UNFCCC fund focused primarily on adaptation;
- \$10 million to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, a partnership to support developing countries' REDD+ efforts and reduce deforestation; and
- \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF, which helps developing countries and emerging economies mitigate greenhouse gas emissions through projects in energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable urban transport and sustainable management of land use, land-use change, and forestry.

Methodology

While the Cancun agreements do not specify a particular methodology for reporting on fast start finance, the United States is committed to transparency in its climate finance activities, and this update includes information about funding at the recipient country level.

Each country fact sheet describes projects and

programs funded in whole or in part by the U.S. government, including:

- U.S. government programs focused exclusively in a country (e.g., bilateral assistance programs in a specific country);
- U.S. government centrally or regionally based programs that benefit a given country (e.g., activities undertaken by the USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia in a specific country, or USAID Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance programs in a specific country);
- Projects financed by OPIC and Ex-Im Bank; and
- Initiatives funded by multilateral climate funds to which the United States is a donor (e.g., programs undertaken by the CTF).

In addition, part of U.S. assistance is delivered through global programs. These programs' benefits are spread across many nations, and cannot be narrowly attributed to any single nation.

This update represents a snapshot of activities planned and implemented at the time of writing, and the country fact sheets do not represent the totality of our international climate finance programs. In many cases, plans and activities will

Examples of Global Programs

- The United States is investing \$13.8 million in the Famine Early Warning Systems Network to support climate change adaptation planning by identifying potential threats to food security, using meteorological data for monthly food security updates, regular food security outlooks and alerts, and response planning efforts.
- The United States is investing \$18 million to expand the SERVIR Earth observations system in several regions to provide data that support decision making on adaptation planning and implementation and sustainable land use. SERVIR integrates satellite data, ground-based observations, and forecasts to provide information about environmental changes and to improve response to natural disasters.
- The United States is investing \$10 million in the Renewables and Efficiency Deployment Initiative (Climate REDI), which is based on the Technology Action plans released by the Major Economies Forum on Climate and Energy in December 2009. This program will support programs aimed at accelerating the deployment of low-emission technologies, including super-efficient appliances and solar household appliances, in developing countries.

be further refined in consultation with partners, and any individual activity may be subject to change as circumstances evolve. While aiming to cover as many initiatives as possible, the fact sheets do not capture all activities, and the update only addresses the first year of U.S. fast start finance. It does not cover all activities of U.S. government agencies or all contributions to multilateral programs that focus in part on climate change.

When possible, the country fact sheets include the amount of U.S. government funding from a central or regional program that benefits a specific country. In cases where it is not possible to quantify the precise dollar amount a given country received from a regionally or centrally funded program, the fact sheet indicates the total expenditures for the regional or central program.

The fact sheets also include programs with significant climate co-benefits (e.g., relevant biodiversity and food security activities). Activities with climate co-benefits applicable to a certain country are included in many cases. However, this update does not capture the totality of co-benefits provided through U.S. support.

For particular multilateral programs and projects, fact sheets indicate the total amount provided by the multilateral fund, and not the U.S. contribution to that fund in FY 2010. In addition, this update does not discuss activities with climate co-benefits that fall under the regular programs of multilateral institutions, such as the World Bank, regional development banks, or United Nations agencies, such as the United Nations Development Programme. However, as the United States is the largest contributor to many of these institutions, the additional climate benefits from such programs attributable to U.S. support are substantial.

Finally, this update only covers activities funded from the U.S. Fiscal Year 2010 Budget. Over the course of FY 2010 through FY 2012, the United States will continue to update information about its climate finance budgets and actual allocations.

Global Programs

**As described in the Methodology section of the Overview,
the benefits from these global programs are spread across many nations
and cannot be narrowly attributed to any single nation.**



Global Programs

Note: The programs listed below operate globally or in multiple regions. Their benefits are spread across many nations, and cannot be narrowly attributed to any single nation or region. Please see the Overview for more information on these programs and our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

U.S. Government Programs

Global or Multi-Regional Programs

A water security, sanitation, and hygiene program that improves communities' resilience to climate impacts	\$47,100,000
Montreal Protocol fund	\$35,300,000
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research Centers (CGIAR)	\$19,000,000
SERVIR Earth observations system	\$18,000,000
Agriculture program that improves food security and provides adaptation benefits	\$15,000,000
Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) to help identify potential threats to food security resulting from climatic changes and project future climatic changes to assist adaptation planning	\$13,800,000
Food assistance programs building community resilience in food security systems to impacts of climate variability and change	\$12,000,000
Renewables and Efficiency Deployment Initiative (Climate REDI)	\$10,000,000
Methane to Markets	\$10,000,000
Partner with developing countries on Low-Emission Development Strategies	\$8,500,000
Arctic Black Carbon Initiative	\$5,000,000
International Smart Grid Action Network (ISGAN)	\$4,000,000
Sustainable Conservation Approaches in Priority Ecosystems (SCAPES) program, supporting biodiversity conservation activities in a variety of landscapes with climate change benefits	\$3,100,000
Partner with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to support greenhouse gas inventories in several regions	\$2,200,000
Forest, Climate, and Communities Alliance (FCCA) to support forest projects with climate change benefits	\$500,000

Descriptions of Global U.S. Government Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will invest \$47 million in water security programs globally to strengthen local capacity and resilience to slow-onset disasters (e.g., droughts) by improving access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene practices.
- Department of State and U.S. EPA funding for the Montreal Protocol Fund supports a variety of capacity-building and institutional investment projects and programs related to the phaseout of ozone-depleting substances, including a focus on completing the phaseout of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and preparatory work to begin planning in developing countries for the phaseout of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) over the next few decades. Both CFCs and HCFCs are potent greenhouse gases.

- USAID is promoting innovative research to improve food security, agriculture, and natural resource management through CGIAR. An estimated \$19 million of USAID's investment in CGIAR centers support science and technology and policy research related to climate change adaptation (e.g., drought-tolerant crops, heat-tolerant crops, coral reef and forest resilience, mapping biotic stresses and deploying genetic and physical resistance strategies); mitigation (e.g., forests, soil carbon/organic matter); or both (e.g., conservation agriculture systems, such as the USAID-Gates Foundation Global Development Alliance effort for South Asia). The results of this research will help several nations build resilience to the impact of climate change on agriculture and natural resources.
- USAID will invest \$18 million to expand the SERVIR Earth observations system in several regions, including the Hindu-Kush Himalayan region, Mesoamerica, and East Africa, to provide data that support decision making on adaptation planning and implementation and sustainable land use. SERVIR integrates satellite data, ground-based observations, and forecasts to provide information about environmental changes and to improve response to natural disasters. Many countries will benefit from the information generated by this satellite observation system.
- USAID will invest \$15 million to mitigate immediate and future effects of natural disasters on the agricultural and natural resource management sectors, as well as on populations that depend on agriculture for food security, increasing the resilience of the agriculture sector to climate change. Specific activities include disseminating drought-resistant seed varieties, providing training for local farmers in natural resource conservation and agriculture management, and supporting pilot programs for new household-level seed and grain storage units.
- USAID will invest \$13.8 million in FEWS NET to support climate change adaptation planning by identifying potential threats to food security, using meteorological data for monthly food security updates, regular food security outlooks and alerts, and response planning efforts. This information helps decision makers act to improve food security and address climate change impacts.
- USAID—through the Office of Food for Peace—will invest \$12 million to increase the food security of vulnerable communities around the world by implementing a unique end-to-end engagement through applied research in community assistance. This support will strengthen communities' resilience to underlying conditions of poverty and climate change stresses.
- U.S. funding for the Climate REDI initiative, based on the Technology Action plans released by the Major Economies Forum on Climate and Energy in December 2009, will support programs aimed at accelerating the deployment of low-emission technologies, including super-efficient appliances and solar household appliances, in developing countries.
- The Methane to Markets initiative advances cost-effective, near-term recovery and use as a clean energy source of methane from such sources as coal mineshafts, leaking oil/gas infrastructure, landfills, and agricultural waste.
- A key priority for the Obama Administration is to support countries in their efforts to develop Low-Emission Development Strategies: long-term plans that reduce greenhouse gas emissions while increasing economic growth and meeting key development objectives. USAID will invest \$8.5 million in a partnership with the U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. EPA, U.S. Forest Service, the national laboratories, and other U.S. government agencies to provide targeted support to assist a selection of partner countries with developing these strategies and to support some aspects of implementation.

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- The U.S. is providing \$5 million for the Arctic Black Carbon Initiative. The initiative will fund work on activities to reduce black carbon emissions in and around the Arctic, including the identification of mitigation opportunities in the transport, forest and agriculture, and heat and power sectors through international workshops, capacity-building investments, and demonstration projects.
- Through a \$3.1 million investment in the SCAPES program, USAID is advancing global biodiversity conservation for the Southern African, Greater Ruvuma, Kazungula Heartland, Kilimanjaro Heartland, Eastern Cordillera Real, Greater Madidi-Tambopata, Daurian Steppe, Himalayan, and Ustyurt Plateau landscapes. Partnering with NGOs, the program takes a threats-based approach to biodiversity conservation across landscapes and seascapes that transcend national borders. SCAPES works to address climate change-related threats to biodiversity, implement site-based conservation programs, and promote policy development, community engagement, and private-sector partnerships. The goal of these activities is to decrease priority threats to biodiversity and enhance ecological connectivity among protected areas and other land uses. Ultimately, this program will provide both adaptation and mitigation benefits, as it improves the resilience of ecosystems to climate change stresses and provides potential REDD+* opportunities.
- USAID will invest \$2.2 million to partner with U.S. EPA to support capacity building for greenhouse gas inventories in Southeast Asia and East and Southern Africa. The program will also create a low-emission development modeling forum to build analytical capacities in developing countries. The program will promote south-south exchanges, adherence to international standards, transparent practices, and quality control of emissions information.
- USAID will invest \$500,000 in the FCCA, a joint project with the Rainforest Alliance to identify, develop, and pilot forest management practices, policies, and business models that support community forest projects in select countries and help them prepare for REDD+ credits, either through voluntary markets or from anticipated global carbon exchange markets. REDD+ preparedness includes establishing reference baselines, developing carbon calculations, and participating in national REDD+ frameworks and policy development.

* REDD+ includes reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.

For more detailed information on U.S. fast start finance activities, including recipient country fact sheets, please visit the following websites:

Africa

<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/faststart/merge/index.htm>

Asia

<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/faststart/asia/index.htm>

Eastern Europe

<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/faststart/europe/index.htm>

Latin America

<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/faststart/latinamerica/index.htm>

Middle East / North Africa

<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/faststart/middleeast/index.htm>

Global programs

<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/faststart/151744.htm>



Afghanistan

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs **\$48,600,000**

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Afghanistan

The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Regional energy integration **\$600,000**

Development/Export Finance **\$7,600,000**

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Afghanistan, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Not applicable (N/A)

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

- \$25 million for the Kabul and Kandahar Electricity Service Improvement Program, as well as technical assistance to the Ministry of Energy and Water. These activities support electricity sector reforms and help commercialize electricity distribution services in Kabul and Kandahar and build the capacity of the newly formed national electricity utility Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat and its Kabul Electricity Directorate to operate on a full-cost-recovery basis.
- \$15 million for the Afghanistan Clean Energy Program (ACEP), which utilizes renewable energy-powered technologies such as micro-hydropower for off-grid villages, solar-powered street lighting, and solar-powered water pumps for irrigation. The project also promotes energy efficiency, through such activities as establishing an energy efficiency strategy for the Government of Afghanistan. The ACEP anticipates supporting the installation of over 10,000 renewable energy systems throughout the country
- \$5 million on large-scale hydropower development. This support consists of \$2 million to provide security and design preparation for installing a third hydropower unit at the Kajaki hydropower plant, and \$3 million for training and capacity development for personnel operating the Darunta hydropower plant.
- \$3.6 million for the Afghan Engineering Support and Engineering Quality Assurance and Logistical Support program, designed to provide technical assistance to the Office of Infrastructure, Engineering & Energy, by providing a quick response from Kabul-based architectural and engineering professionals as well as quality assurance, monitoring, and security. The program provides the planning, design, technical support, and oversight support needed to plan and implement clean energy projects.

**REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES,
INCLUDING AFGHANISTAN**

- The U.S. Agency for International Development will provide \$600,000 for the regional energy integration of countries in Central Asia and South Asia to facilitate energy resource development in an economically and environmentally sound manner and to address energy deficits and other energy resource challenges.

DEVELOPMENT/EXPORT FINANCE

- The U.S. Overseas Private Investment Corporation is providing \$7.6 million in insurance to International Home Finance & Development (IHFD) for the transportation of equipment to Afghanistan through Pakistan for the development of renewable energy in Afghanistan. IHFD will introduce new renewable energy technology in Afghanistan, and help develop the capacity of local companies by providing training to cover technical system design, system analysis, project management, financial management, staff management, and staff skill development. Through the introduction of these technologies, this project will have a long-term positive impact on the local environment and global climate.



Bangladesh

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs **\$6,000,000**

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Bangladesh

The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Regional sustainable land use program **\$4,000,000**

Development/Export Finance **\$15,000**

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Bangladesh, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Not applicable

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will launch a new activity with an initial investment of \$3 million to help enhance Bangladesh's communities' resilience and capacity to adapt to climate change. The activity will expand efforts to conserve and better manage the Sundarbans—the largest mangrove forest in the world and Bangladesh's first line of defense against sea level rise. These activities will not only mitigate disaster effects, such as climate-related extreme weather events, but will also provide poor communities with income from sustainable forest and fishery resources, helping them cope with disaster-related vulnerabilities in the near term.

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING BANGLADESH

- A USAID \$4 million regional activity to promote sustainable land use will benefit Bangladesh, Nepal, India, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

DEVELOPMENT/EXPORT FINANCE

- The U.S. Export-Import Bank is providing insurance to facilitate the purchase of \$15,000 of electrical power equipment for solar power generating systems to Rahamifrooz Renewable Energy Ltd. of Bangladesh. The equipment from U.S.-based Outback Power Systems will be used in various photovoltaic renewable energy applications throughout Bangladesh.



Bhutan

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs	Not applicable (N/A)
Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Bhutan	N/A
Development/Export Finance	N/A

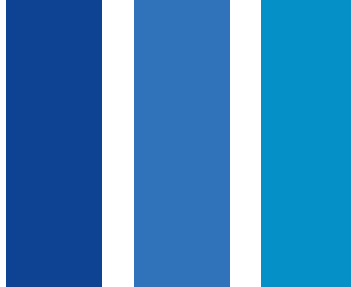
Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Bhutan, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$2,000,000
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Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- The GEF is providing \$2 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$2.1 million in co-financing to remove the barriers to sustainable utilization of available biomass resources in Bhutan, as well as the barriers to application of biomass energy technologies that can support economic and social development in the country's rural sector. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Development Programme in conjunction with the Bhutan Department of Energy, Department of Agriculture, nongovernmental organizations and community-based organizations, and the private sector. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year 2010.*



Cambodia

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs **\$4,000,000**

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Cambodia

The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Mekong River Basin project on addressing climate change impacts on agriculture and natural resources \$2,800,000

Development/Export Finance **Not applicable**

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Cambodia, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF) \$1.853,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

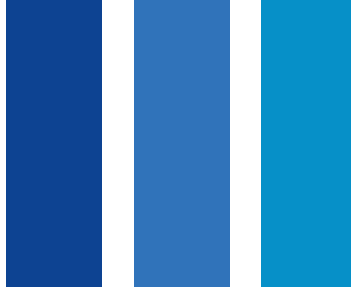
- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing support for measuring and monitoring carbon dioxide stored by forests and participating in future carbon finance mechanisms for forests. USAID is strengthening the government of Cambodia's laws, policies, and institutions to improve implementation, enforcement, and compliance with environmental laws and international commitments.
- An estimated \$1 million of USAID's investment in food security in Cambodia is generating climate change benefits through an emphasis on adaptive measures, including selection of resilient crop varieties, promotion of rainwater harvesting and efficiency of irrigation systems, and improvement of land management for erosion control and soil conservation. These activities will help build Cambodians' resilience to climate change stresses.

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING CAMBODIA

- USAID is supporting a new Mekong River Basin project that will help communities assess climate change impacts on regional agriculture and ecosystems and develop strategies to strengthen their ability to adapt with respect to water resources, food security, livelihoods, and needs of vulnerable groups. This project supports the Lower Mekong Initiative.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- The GEF is providing \$1.9 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$3.8 million in co financing to promote the sustained transfer to Cambodia of 3–5 megawatts of biomass-fueled power and steam generation technologies from one or more countries where these technologies are already proven. In all cases, the biomass fuel will be agricultural wastes or other organic residues. The project will address the issue of sustained replicability. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in conjunction with the National Cleaner Production Office–Cambodia, hosted by the Ministry of Industry, Mines & Energy. The project will be piloted in industrial estate/provincial towns currently using fossil fuel sources. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year 2010.*



China

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs	\$2,000,000
Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including China	
<i>The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.</i>	
Environmental Cooperation-Asia (ECO-Asia) program	\$2,800,000
Development/Export Finance	Not applicable
Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting China, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion	
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$10,000,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will provide \$2 million to the Institute for Sustainable Communities, which is implementing the US-China Partnership for Climate Action Program. The partnership is designed to tackle both nations' goals for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The project will address energy efficiency.

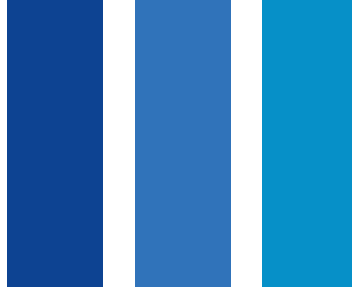
REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING CHINA

- As part of the ECO-Asia program, USAID is prioritizing increased access to clean energy financing, energy-efficient lighting, and improved clean energy policies and incentives. Activities include public-private partnerships to harmonize product quality standards for compact fluorescent lamps, mentoring for entrepreneurs in clean energy project preparation and financing, and a regional policy dialogue.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- The GEF is providing \$5.5 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$19.8 million in co-financing to develop and implement a strategy for city-cluster based sustainable urban transport systems. The project has an overall goal of increasing the efficiency of resource use and reducing transport energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, while meeting the need for transport accessibility and mobility in city clusters. The project aims to meet the national target of reducing energy intensity by 20 percent in 5 years, and its success will be a major contribution in the urban transport sector to carbon dioxide emission reduction at the global level. The project is being implemented by the World Bank in conjunction with the Ministry of Transport. The pilot demonstration will take place in the city cluster of Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan, located in Hunan Province in central China. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010.*

- The GEF is providing \$4.5 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$19.7 million in co-financing to improve energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in key industrial sectors in China by addressing both the management and the technical aspects of rational use of energy. The project would effectively implement the China Energy Efficiency Promotion in Industry project across key industrial sectors. The project is being implemented by the World Bank in conjunction with the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China. The scope of the project is nationwide and would cover industries only—ranging from small–medium enterprises to large–medium enterprises. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*



Cook Islands

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Cook Islands

The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Activities to reduce Pacific Islands' vulnerability to climate change \$12,000,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Cook Islands, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF) \$9,000,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

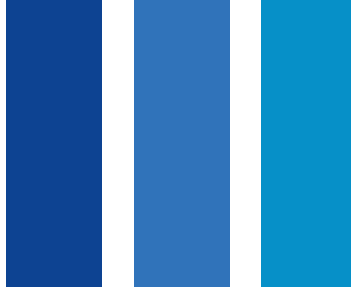
REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING COOK ISLANDS

- The U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development are collaborating on a combined program of \$12 million to help vulnerable Pacific Islands adapt to the effects of climate change. The program will be undertaken in consultation with other stakeholders in the region, including regional organizations, governments of Pacific Island nations, nongovernmental organizations, and local communities. Initial activities will include protection of coastlines and coastal resources, such as mangroves; further activities are under development.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- As part of a regional program that includes Tonga, Vanuatu and Samoa, the GEF is providing \$6 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$18.1 million in co-financing to energy efficiency improvements in the residential, commercial, and governmental sectors. The project components include mainstreaming energy efficiency across all sectors through policy support and capacity building, implementing concrete energy efficiency programs. The project is being implemented by the Asian Development Bank. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010.*

- The GEF is providing \$3 million to a global project that will leverage an additional \$3.2 million in co-financing to support the erection and operation of two highly visible renewables-to-hydrogen energy installations, which is a cornerstone of the technology transfer objectives of the proposed project. The installations will be erected on two islands, Bozcaada Island in Turkey and Aitutaki Island in the Cook Islands. The experience from existing hydrogen installations is planned to be exploited for the optimal design and realization of the two proposed sites. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in conjunction with UNIDO-International Centre for Hydrogen Technologies, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (Turkey), Ministry of Energy (Cook Islands). *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*



Fiji

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Fiji

The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Activities to reduce Pacific Islands' vulnerability to climate change \$12,000,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Fiji, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF) \$1,100,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING FIJI

- The U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development are collaborating on a combined program of \$12 million to help vulnerable Pacific Islands adapt to the effects of climate change. The program will be undertaken in consultation with other stakeholders in the region, including regional organizations, governments of Pacific Island nations, nongovernmental organizations, and local communities. Initial activities will include protection of coastlines and coastal resources, such as mangroves; further activities are under development.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- The GEF is providing \$1.1 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$1.4 million in co-financing to support the widespread and cost-effective use of grid-based renewable energy supply via commercially viable renewable energy technologies. While the proposed project is focused on the creation of nationwide enabling environments for the support of renewable energy technologies, two demonstration projects—an on-grid 2-megawatt biomass-fired power generation from a saw mill and an off-grid 500-kilowatt micro-hydropower generation funded by Fiji Department of Energy. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Development Programme in conjunction with Fiji's Department of Energy. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year 2010.*



India

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs	\$19,000,000
Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including India	
<i>The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.</i>	
Regional effort to address glacial melt vulnerabilities	\$4,000,000
Regional sustainable landscapes program that demonstrates and shares lessons learned on improved forest and land management practices for climate change benefits	\$4,000,000
Environmental Cooperation-Asia (ECO-Asia) program	\$2,800,000
South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy (SARI/Energy)	\$2,000,000
Work with Arcadia Biosciences on food security research	\$1,000,000
Development/Export Finance	\$41,400,000
Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting India, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion	
Clean Technology Fund (CTF)	\$400,000,000
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$5,900,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is supporting partnerships with the Ministries of Power and Renewable Energy that together will finance projects that improve the enabling environment to deploy clean energy technologies, increase financing, and improve institutional and human capacity to implement clean energy programs in India.
- USAID is investing \$5 million in FY 2010 into the Partnership for Sustainable Landscapes and Climate Adaptation program. This new, 5-year partnership agreement with the Indian Ministry of Environment and Forests will help reduce emissions from land use, including deforestation in line with the broader U.S.-India memorandum on energy and climate, signed in November 2009.
- USAID will invest \$3 million in an agriculture and food security program, to advance research and technologies on climate-resilient crops and adapt local farming systems to climate change.
- USAID is investing \$1 million in adaptation funding in FY 2010 into the Disaster Management and Support Project, for planning and preparedness for climate-related disaster events, which will help promote adaptation.

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING INDIA

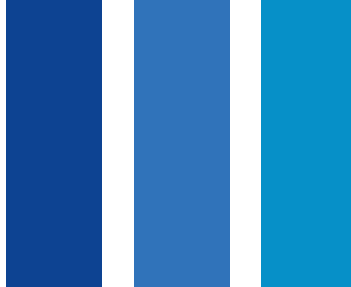
- USAID will address regional challenges posed by glacier retreat. Glacier retreat has dramatic adverse effects on biodiversity, people, and livelihoods, with long-term regional implications for water, food, energy security, and political stability.
- A \$4 million USAID regional sustainable land-use activity will benefit Bangladesh, Nepal, India, Indonesia, and the Philippines. It will promote sustained emission reductions from forestry and land use in some of Asia's key emitting countries.
- As part of the ECO-Asia program, USAID is prioritizing increased access to clean energy financing, energy-efficient lighting, and improved clean energy policies and incentives. Activities include public-private partnerships to harmonize product quality standards for compact fluorescent lamps, mentoring for entrepreneurs in clean energy project preparation and financing, and a regional policy dialogue.
- USAID, through its SARI/Energy, will continue to assist South Asian countries, including India, with increasing energy security through energy market mechanisms, cross-border trade, and clean energy development. Funding will help establish regional climate innovation centers that will target large-scale clean energy projects by showcasing operational best practices in technology deployment.
- To enhance food security in the face of climate impacts, such as reduced rainfall and higher temperatures, USAID is investing \$1 million in work with Arcadia Biosciences to develop varieties of rice and wheat resistant to drought, salt, and poor soil fertility. Field trials and deployment of these new crop varieties will initially take place in India, but the improved rice and wheat varieties will have broad applicability across South Asia.

DEVELOPMENT/EXPORT FINANCE

- The U.S. Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) is lending \$26.8 million to a solar power project in the state of Haryana. In addition to providing electricity and jobs in an underdeveloped region, the project will contribute to the country's transition to a low-carbon energy supply system by helping to introduce megawatt-scale solar power generation technologies to the Indian market.
- OPIC is lending \$7.7 million to a 3-megawatt (MW) solar power project in the state of Punjab. In addition to providing electricity and jobs in an underdeveloped region, the project will contribute to the country's transition to a low-carbon energy supply system by helping to introduce megawatt-scale solar power generation technologies to the Indian market.
- The U.S. Export-Import (Ex-Im) Bank is providing a loan and guarantee financing package of over \$5 million for solar photovoltaic panels of 2-MW aggregate capacity. The panels will help power a network of 500 telecommunications towers in Bihar province.
- The Ex-Im Bank is providing insurance to facilitate the purchase of nearly \$1.0 million of solar photovoltaic (PV) cells and panels by Alpex Exports Private, Ltd., a distributor of renewable energy equipment in India. The PV solar cells and modules, made by U.S.-based Sunia Inc., will be sold by Alpex to various end users of PV solar systems throughout India.
- OPIC is providing \$900,000 of political risk insurance for a wind power project in the state of Tamil Nadu. The project will help to address the lacking and often unreliable electricity service in India and will lead to positive host country infrastructure developments, with the supply of electricity increasing for residents of the region.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- Working with the Asian Development Bank, the International Finance Corporation, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, India has developed a country investment plan that uses \$400 million of CTF co-financing to mobilize over \$3.1 billion in total investments in renewable energy—primarily in geothermal, energy efficiency, and clean production. *The U.S. contributed \$300 million to the CTF in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010.*
- The GEF is providing \$5 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$18.9 million in co-financing to introduce solar concentrators for different medium-temperature process heat applications in industries and institutions to reduce greenhouse gases produced due to the use of fossil fuels. Funding will help provide interest subsidy to buyers of solar concentrator systems and assist manufacturers and suppliers in market development. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Development Programme in conjunction with the Solar Energy Centre, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India. The program will focus on industries having large potential, such as dairy processing, textile production, hospitals, chemical processing, and institutional cooking. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*
- The GEF is providing \$0.9 million to a global project that will leverage an additional \$2.5 million in co-financing to help communities to respond to climate change impacts on land and water resources in Pilot Hydrological Units in Andhra Pradesh, Southern India, and other activities. The project is being implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in conjunction with the Bharati Integrated Rural Development Society. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*



Indonesia

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Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs **\$26,000,000**

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Indonesia

The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Regional sustainable land use program \$4,000,000

Environmental Cooperation-Asia (ECO-Asia) program \$2,800,000

Development/Export Finance **Not applicable**

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Indonesia, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Clean Technology Fund (CTF) \$400,000,000

Forest Investment Program (FIP) *To be determined*

Global Environment Facility (GEF) \$7,600,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$6.6 million to support activities that strengthen partnerships among the private sector, government, and communities, focusing on the sustainable use and conservation of forests. USAID will help strengthen forest resource governance and will work with the private sector to accelerate the adoption of climate-friendly forest management practices.
- With an initial investment of \$6 million, USAID is supporting a project that will reduce net emissions from the forest sector through sustainable business.
- Under its \$5 million clean energy program, USAID is addressing the primary barriers to clean energy development in Indonesia. Activities will support policy development and governance, as well as work with small-scale independent power producers to harness renewable, efficient energy. USAID will also support new site-based climate change mitigation activities in Indonesia's energy sector, mainly focusing on converting agricultural waste into energy for electricity or direct household use.
- The United States is providing \$4.9 million to support the establishment of a climate change center in Indonesia. The center will tap U.S. government technical expertise, such as the U.S. Forest Service, and work closely with national, regional, and local stakeholders in and out of government, linking science to policy on strategic climate change priorities, focusing initially on emissions from peatlands.

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING INDONESIA

- A USAID \$4 million regional sustainable land use activity will benefit Bangladesh, Nepal, India, Indonesia, and the Philippines. It will promote sustained emission reductions from forestry and land use in some of Asia's key emitting countries.
- As part of the ECO-Asia program, USAID is prioritizing increased access to clean energy financing, energy-efficient lighting, and improved clean energy policies and incentives. Activities include public-private partnerships to harmonize product quality standards for compact fluorescent lamps, mentoring for entrepreneurs in clean energy project preparation and financing, and a regional policy dialogue.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- Working with the Asian Development Bank, the International Finance Corporation, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Indonesia has developed a country investment plan that uses \$400 million of CTF co-financing to mobilize over \$3.1 billion in total investments in renewable energy—primarily in geothermal, energy efficiency, and clean production. *The U.S. contributed \$300 million to the CTF in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010.*
- Indonesia has been selected as a pilot program under the FIP, which will provide financing to support their efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and promote the sustainable forest management that leads to emission reductions and the protection of carbon reservoirs. *The U.S. contributed \$20 million to the FIP in FY 2010.*
- The GEF is providing \$4 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$18.7 million in co-financing to replace older refrigeration units with more energy-efficient, ozone-depleting substance (ODS)-free chillers in Indonesia. The project should result in the early replacement of about 155 ODS-based chillers, representing chiller capacity of about 69,000 metric tons of refrigeration. The project is being implemented by the World Bank in conjunction with the National Ozone Unit, Ministry of Environment. The scope of the project is nationwide. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*
- The GEF is providing \$2.5 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$7.3 million in co-financing to facilitate the commercial application of on-grid Wind Hybrid Power Generation systems for environmentally sustainable electricity supply in Indonesia. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Development Programme in conjunction with the Agency for Assessment & Application of Technology. The project will be centered in the wind-rich areas of East Nusa Tenggara, South and West Sulawesi, Maluku, and Papua. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*
- The GEF is providing \$1.1 million to a global project that will leverage an additional \$2 million in co-financing to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions from the global light-duty vehicles fleet through a 50 percent improvement of vehicle fuel efficiency worldwide by 2050. This project's objective is to develop and launch plans and strategies for improved auto fuel efficiency policies in four developing countries and a global fuel economy policy toolkit. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in conjunction with the FIA Foundation for the Automobile and Society, International Energy Agency, International Transport Forum, UNEP-Division of Technology, Industry, and Economics. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*



Kazakhstan

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Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs **\$377,000**

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Kazakhstan

The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Clean energy \$4,600,000

Regional effort to address glacial melt vulnerabilities \$4,000,000

Development/Export Finance **Not applicable**

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Kazakhstan, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Clean Technology Fund (CTF) \$200,000,000

Global Environment Facility (GEF) \$9,400,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing in energy efficiency in Kazakhstan.

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING KAZAKHSTAN

- USAID is investing in its Regional Energy Markets Assistance Program to engage several Central Asian countries to create an institutional framework for regional trade in electric power. An integrated market will also provide more favorable conditions for new energy generation, including the largely untapped hydroelectric potential of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, which can replace costlier, less efficient, and more carbon-intensive thermal energy generation. The program will also support a review of domestic power sector reform priorities in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, including regulatory reform and commercializing power distribution.
- USAID will address regional challenges posed by glacier retreat. Among the greatest climate change uncertainties and risks in the Asia region is the melting of the glaciers. Glacier retreat has dramatic adverse effects on biodiversity, people, and livelihoods, with long-term regional implications for water, food, energy security, and political stability.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- In partnership with EBRD and the International Finance Corporation, Kazakhstan has developed a country investment plan that uses \$200 million of CTF co-financing to mobilize over \$1.2 billion in total investments in renewable energy, associated gas utilization/fuel switching/flaring reduction, district heating systems modernization, and sustainable energy finance. *The U.S. contributed \$300 million to the CTF in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010.*
- The GEF is providing \$5.6 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$29 million in co-financing to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from ground transport in the city of Almaty through the promotion of a long-term modal shift to more efficient and less polluting forms of transport. The project will work on improved efficiency for public transport, improved traffic management practices, revised fuel standards, and the creation of a monitoring system for transport-related emissions of carbon dioxide and local pollutants. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Development Programme in conjunction with the Ministry of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and the Almaty City Administration. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*



Kiribati

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Kiribati

The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Activities to reduce Pacific Islands' vulnerability to climate change	\$12,000,000
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Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Kiribati, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Least Developed Countries Fund (LCDF)	\$3,300,000
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Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$1,100,000
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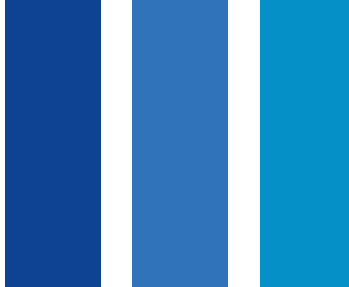
Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING KIRIBATI

- The U.S. Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development are collaborating on a combined program of \$12 million to help vulnerable Pacific Islands adapt to the effects of climate change. The program will be undertaken in consultation with other stakeholders in the region, including regional organizations, governments of Pacific Island nations, nongovernmental organizations, and local communities. Initial activities will include protection of coastlines and coastal resources, such as mangroves; further activities are under development.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- The GEF is providing \$1.1 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$1.8 million in co-financing to support the investment into a 500-kilovolt grid-connected photovoltaic system, future energy sector planning for the public utility, and training for the public utility and small private-sector initiatives. The project is being implemented by the World Bank in conjunction with the country's Public Utilities Board. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010.*
- The LDCF is providing \$3.3 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$3 million in co-financing to strengthen the resilience of Kiribati to the impact of climate variability, climate change, and climate-related hazards by reducing the impact of storm surges and coastal erosion. The project is being implemented by the World Bank in conjunction with the Office of the President, the Ministry of Environment, Land and Agricultural Development, and the Ministry of Public Works and Utilities. *The United States contributed \$30 million to the LDCF in FY 2010.*



Kyrgyzstan

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs **\$1,500,000**

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Kyrgyzstan

The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Clean energy **\$4,600,000**

Regional effort to address glacial melt vulnerabilities **\$4,000,000**

Development/Export Finance **Not applicable**

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Kyrgyzstan, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

N/A

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will assist with a review of domestic power sector reform priorities in Kyrgyzstan, and will continue to facilitate Kyrgyzstan's participation as a supplier of power to markets in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING KYRGYZSTAN

- USAID is investing approximately \$4.6 million in its Regional Energy Markets Assistance Program to engage several Central Asian countries to create an institutional framework for regional trade in electric power. An integrated market will also provide more favorable conditions for new energy generation, including the largely untapped hydroelectric potential of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, which can replace costlier, less efficient, and more carbon-intensive thermal energy generation. The program will also support a review of domestic power sector reform priorities in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, including regulatory reform and commercializing power distribution.
- USAID will address regional challenges posed by glacier retreat. Among the greatest climate change uncertainties and risks in the Asia region is the melting of the glaciers. Glacier retreat has dramatic adverse effects on biodiversity, people, and livelihoods, with long-term regional implications for water, food, energy security, and political stability.



Lao People's Democratic Republic

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Laos

The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Forest program that improves forest and land management practices, providing climate change benefits	\$4,000,000
Mekong River Basin project on addressing climate change impacts on agriculture and natural resources	\$2,800,000
Sustainable forest management program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions	\$1,100,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Laos, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)	\$5,000,000
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$2,000,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING LAOS

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will promote sustainable land use by helping Asia's highest-emitting countries including Malaysia, Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR), Papua New Guinea, Thailand, and Vietnam to improve forest and land management practices, thereby reducing net greenhouse gas emissions. Taking account of in-country consultations, activities under this \$4 million program will support field demonstration pilot projects, conducting economic valuation of forest ecosystem services, monitoring changes in forest carbon stocks, strengthening policy and market incentives, and replicating best practices through regional collaboration.
- USAID is supporting a new Mekong River Basin project that will help communities assess climate change impacts on regional agriculture and ecosystems and develop strategies to strengthen their ability to adapt with respect to water resources, food security, livelihoods, and needs of vulnerable groups.
- USAID is supporting a program to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions through sustainable forest management practices on more than 3 million hectares in four countries in Southeast Asia, including Laos. Activities under this project will include monitoring emission reductions and sharing best practices through a regional learning network.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- The GEF is providing \$2 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$34.6 million in co-financing to support Lao in achieving increased efficiency of energy supply by Electricité du Laos and consumption by customers, and substantial adoption of renewable energy in the government's rural electrification program, together resulting in greenhouse gas emission reductions, as increased hydropower exports to and reduced electricity import from Thailand. Implemented by the World Bank, this project is the second phase of the Lao Rural Electrification Adaptable Program Loan. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010.*
- The LDCF is providing \$5 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$4 million in co-financing to minimize food insecurity resulting from climate change in Lao PDR and to reduce the vulnerability of farmers to extreme flooding and drought events. The project aims to achieve these objectives through a strategy of capacity building, targeted training, and demonstration activities. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Development Programme and is countrywide. *The U.S. contributed \$30 million to the LDCF in FY 2010.*



Malaysia

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Malaysia

The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Regional sustainable land use program

\$4,000,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

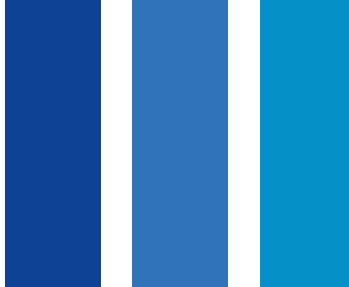
Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Malaysia, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

N/A

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING MALAYSIA

- USAID will promote sustainable land use by helping Asia's highest-emitting countries, including Malaysia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, and Vietnam, to improve forest and land management practices, thereby reducing net greenhouse gas emissions. Taking account of in-country consultations, activities under this \$4 million program will support field demonstration pilot projects, conducting economic valuation of forest ecosystem services, monitoring changes in forest carbon stocks, strengthening policy and market incentives, and replicating best practices through regional collaboration.



Maldives

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs **\$3,000,000**

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Maldives

The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Regional initiative on access to finance for climate change adaptation projects **\$2,700,000**

Development/Export Finance **Not applicable**

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Maldives, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

N/A

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is conducting a climate change vulnerability analysis with the government of the Maldives. A critical climate change vulnerability for the country is the limited supply of fresh drinking water within the coral atolls—more frequent extreme weather events, saltwater intrusion, and other climate stresses threaten the Maldives' already limited freshwater supply. To address this vulnerability, the United States will invest \$3 million to support an adaptation program that aims to improve access to drinking water supplies and enhance resilience to climate change. The program will provide assistance to the Maldives on climate change adaptation strategies, with special emphasis on integrated water resources management. USAID assistance will focus on climate resilience and water security in support of the Maldives' ongoing work related to water and sanitation service delivery to the islands.

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING MALDIVES

- USAID is supporting a new regional initiative to assist countries in their efforts to launch projects related to climate change adaptation and climate resilience in key economic and food security sectors.



Marshall Islands

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Marshall Islands

The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Activities to reduce Pacific Islands' vulnerability to climate change

\$12,000,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Marshall Islands, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

N/A

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING MARSHALL ISLANDS

- The U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development are collaborating on a combined program of \$12 million to help vulnerable Pacific Islands adapt to the effects of climate change. The program will be undertaken in consultation with other stakeholders in the region, including regional organizations, governments of Pacific Island nations, nongovernmental organizations, and local communities. Initial activities will include protection of coastlines and coastal resources, such as mangroves; further activities are under development.



Micronesia

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Micronesia

The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Activities to reduce Pacific Islands' vulnerability to climate change

\$12,000,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Micronesia, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

N/A

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING MICRONESIA

- The U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development are collaborating on a combined program of \$12 million to help vulnerable Pacific Islands adapt to the effects of climate change. The program will be undertaken in consultation with other stakeholders in the region, including regional organizations, governments of Pacific Island nations, nongovernmental organizations, and local communities. Initial activities will include protection of coastlines and coastal resources, such as mangroves; further activities are under development.



Mongolia

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs	\$48,700,000
Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Mongolia	Not applicable (N/A)
Development/Export Finance	N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Mongolia, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

N/A

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

- The U.S. government's Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) program includes an innovative \$47.2 million renewable energy and energy efficiency project that MCC is funding as part of its compact with the government of Mongolia. The MCC compact program in Mongolia includes projects in clean energy, health, education, and property rights. The compact's clean energy component funds consumer subsidies for both a wind project and energy efficient appliances, as well as awareness campaigns that promote the introduction of energy-efficient products to Mongolian consumers. The project supports products, including heat-only or low-pressure boilers, thermal heating, and insulation, as well as mortgages for new efficient homes.
- The U.S. Agency for International Development will spend \$1.5 million and leverage other resources to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Mongolia, which is heavily dependent on coal to generate electricity and heat.



Nauru

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Nauru

The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Activities to reduce Pacific Islands' vulnerability to climate change \$12,000,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Nauru, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF) \$1,500,000

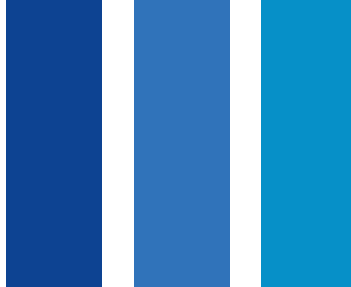
Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING NAURU

- The U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development are collaborating on a combined program of \$12 million to help vulnerable Pacific Islands adapt to the effects of climate change. The program will be undertaken in consultation with other stakeholders in the region, including regional organizations, governments of Pacific Island nations, nongovernmental organizations, and local communities. Initial activities will include protection of coastlines and coastal resources, such as mangroves; further activities are under development.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- As part of a regional program, the GEF is providing \$1.5 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$1.9 million in co-financing to provide support and innovative pilot investments for solar photovoltaic and wind technologies. The project will also include strengthening national capacities to formulate policies, plans, strategies, and programs for the accelerated private-sector-led medium-term and long-term deployment of low-carbon energy. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme in conjunction with the International Union for Conservation of Nature–Oceania. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year 2010.*



Nepal

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs	\$3,000,000
Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Nepal	
<i>The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.</i>	
Regional sustainable land use program	\$4,000,000
Development/Export Finance	Not applicable
Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Nepal, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion	
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$3,100,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will invest \$3 million to increase Nepal's capacity to adapt to climate change.

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING NEPAL

- A USAID \$4 million regional sustainable land-use activity will benefit Bangladesh, Nepal, India, Indonesia, and the Philippines. It will promote regional sharing of lessons and best practices to institutionalize skills and capacities in terrestrial carbon accounting and management among countries in the region to generate meaningful, sustained emission reductions from forestry and land use in some of Asia's key emitting countries through a learning-by-doing approach in building REDD+* architecture and thus fulfilling a current gap to ensure sustained, long-term impacts.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- The GEF is providing \$3.1 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$24.7 million in co-financing to slow down the rate of increase in greenhouse gas emissions from Nepal's transport sector through energy-efficient and cleaner public urban transport solutions. The results of the project will lay the basis for a larger program in Kathmandu Valley, with the support of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and other development partners. The project is being implemented by the ADB in conjunction with the Ministry of Physical Planning and Works. The project takes place in the city of Kathmandu. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year 2010.*

* REDD+ includes reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.



Niue

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Niue

The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Activities to reduce Pacific Islands' vulnerability to climate change \$12,000,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Niue, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF) \$1,500,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING NIUE

- The U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development are collaborating on a combined program of \$12 million to help vulnerable Pacific Islands adapt to the effects of climate change. The program will be undertaken in consultation with other stakeholders in the region, including regional organizations, governments of Pacific Island nations, nongovernmental organizations, and local communities. Initial activities will include protection of coastlines and coastal resources, such as mangroves; further activities are under development.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- As part of a regional program, the GEF is providing \$1.5 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$1.9 million in co-financing to provide support and innovative pilot investments for solar photovoltaic and wind technologies. The project will also include strengthening national capacities to formulate policies, plans, strategies, and programs for the accelerated private-sector-led medium-term and long-term deployment of low-carbon energy. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme in conjunction with the International Union for Conservation of Nature–Oceania. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year 2010.*



Pakistan

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs	\$63,800,000
Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Pakistan	Not applicable (N/A)
Development/Export Finance	N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Pakistan, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$2,100,000
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Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

- The U.S. Agency for International Development is providing \$63.8 million to support the completion of two multi-purpose dams that produce hydropower and control water for irrigation. Each dam is rated at 17 megawatts. One is located in South Waziristan, and the second is in Skardu.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- The GEF is providing \$2.1 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$7 million in co-financing to promote market-based adoption of modern biomass energy conversion technologies for process heat generation in small and medium enterprises in clusters and power generation in rural areas in Pakistan. The nationwide project is being implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in conjunction with the Alternate Energy Development Board and the Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year 2010.*



Palau

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Palau

The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Activities to reduce Pacific Islands' vulnerability to climate change

\$12,000,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Palau, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

N/A

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING PALAU

- The U.S. Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development are collaborating on a combined program of \$12 million to help vulnerable Pacific Islands adapt to the effects of climate change. The program will be undertaken in consultation with other stakeholders in the region, including regional organizations, governments of Pacific Island nations, nongovernmental organizations, and local communities. Initial activities will include protection of coastlines and coastal resources, such as mangroves; further activities are under development.



Papua New Guinea

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Papua New Guinea

The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Activities to reduce Pacific Islands' vulnerability to climate change	\$12,000,000
Regional sustainable land use program	\$4,000,000
Sustainable forest management program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions	\$1,100,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

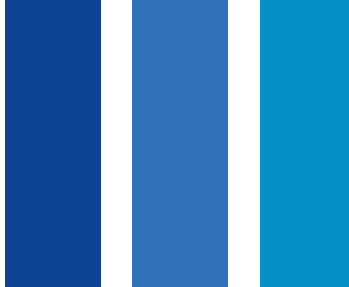
Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Papua New Guinea, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

N/A

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING PAPUA NEW GUINEA

- The U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) are collaborating on a combined program of \$12 million to help vulnerable Pacific Islands adapt to the effects of climate change. The program will be undertaken in consultation with other stakeholders in the region, including regional organizations, governments of Pacific Island nations, nongovernmental organizations, and local communities. Initial activities will include protection of coastlines and coastal resources, such as mangroves; further activities are under development.
- USAID will promote sustainable land use by helping Asia's highest-emitting countries, including Malaysia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, and Vietnam, to improve forest and land management practices, thereby reducing net greenhouse gas emissions. Taking account of in-country consultations, activities under this \$4 million program will support field demonstration pilot projects, conducting economic valuation of forest ecosystem services, monitoring changes in forest carbon stocks, strengthening policy and market incentives, and replicating best practices through regional collaboration.
- USAID is supporting a program to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions through sustainable forest management practices on more than three million hectares in four countries in Southeast Asia, including Papua New Guinea. Activities under this project will include monitoring emission reductions and sharing best practices through a regional learning network.



Philippines

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs **\$6,300,000**

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including the Philippines

The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Regional sustainable land use program \$4,000,000

Environmental Cooperation-Asia (ECO-Asia) program \$2,800,000

Development/Export Finance **Not applicable**

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting the Philippines, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Clean Technology Fund (CTF) \$250,000,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will work with the Philippine Department of Energy to implement critical energy sector reforms for developing and deploying clean energy resources and technologies. A Fiscal Year 2010 investment of \$4 million will support the following projects:
 - A climate change and clean energy project will implement energy sector reforms, with an aim to increase the proportion of clean energy in the country's primary energy mix by 15 percent and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the energy and transport sectors.
 - An off-grid renewable energy project will target the conflict-affected region of Mindanao to promote the use of renewable energy technologies in isolated areas that are not presently connected to electric grids. The program will extend basic electricity access to more than 5,000 households using solar, micro-hydropower, and biomass power; provide technical training for beneficiary communities to enhance the renewable energy workforce; and mobilize additional resources through public-private partnerships. Further, USAID intends to provide at least 40 rural schools with basic electricity, using renewable sources of energy, to support distance-learning education.
- USAID will also support activities to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change in coastal communities. Activities funded through this \$0.3 million project will include the establishment of mangrove greenbelts along the coastline of Batangas Province, the inclusion of adaptation strategies in over 1,000 hectares of marine protected areas, and vulnerability analyses in three major marine ecosystems in the Coral Triangle. These activities will serve as a basis for introducing adaptation strategies into fisheries management action plans that will be developed for these areas.

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING PHILIPPINES

- A USAID \$4 million regional sustainable land use activity will benefit Bangladesh, Nepal, India, Indonesia, and the Philippines. It will promote regional sharing of lessons and best practices to institutionalize skills and capacities in terrestrial carbon accounting and management among countries in the region to generate meaningful, sustained emission reductions from forestry and land use in some of Asia's key emitting countries through a learning-by-doing approach in building REDD+* architecture and thus fulfilling a current gap to ensure sustained, long-term impacts.
- As part of the ECO-Asia program, USAID is prioritizing increased access to clean energy financing, energy-efficient lighting, and improved clean energy policies and incentives. Activities include public-private partnerships to harmonize product quality standards for compact fluorescent lamps, mentoring for entrepreneurs in clean energy project preparation and financing, and a regional policy dialogue.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- In partnership with the Asian Development Bank, the International Finance Corporation, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Philippines has developed a country investment plan that uses \$250 million of CTF co-financing to mobilize over \$2.7 billion in total investments for public- and private-sector programs in energy efficiency and renewable energy financing, sustainable urban transportation, and solar power. *The U.S. contributed \$300 million to the CTF in Fiscal Year 2010.*

* REDD+ includes reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.



Samoa

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Samoa

The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Activities to reduce Pacific Islands' vulnerability to climate change	\$12,000,000
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Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Samoa, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)	\$2,700,000
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Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$6,000,000
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Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING SAMOA

- The U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development are collaborating on a combined program of \$12 million to help vulnerable Pacific Islands adapt to the effects of climate change. The program will be undertaken in consultation with other stakeholders in the region, including regional organizations, governments of Pacific Island nations, nongovernmental organizations, and local communities. Initial activities will include protection of coastlines and coastal resources, such as mangroves; further activities are under development.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- The LDCF is providing \$2.7 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$2.2 million in co-financing to increase the resilience and adaptive capacity of Samoa's forest areas and communities that depend on them for livelihoods to the threat of climate change, through targeted adaptation interventions in both lowland agroforestry and upland native forest subsectors. The project will enhance the capacity of foresters and communities, as well as develop new guidelines and recommendations. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Development Programme in conjunction with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. *The United States contributed \$30 million to the LDCF in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010.*
- As part of a regional project including Cook Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu, the GEF is providing \$6 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$18.1 million in co-financing to energy efficiency improvements in the residential, commercial, and governmental sectors. The project components include mainstreaming energy efficiency across all sectors through policy support and capacity building, implementing concrete energy efficiency programs. The project is being implemented by the Asian Development Bank. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*



Solomon Islands

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including the Solomon Islands

The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Activities to reduce Pacific Islands' vulnerability to climate change	\$12,000,000
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Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting the Solomon Islands, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$1,000,000
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Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES INCLUDING SOLOMON ISLANDS

- The U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development are collaborating on a combined program of \$12 million to help vulnerable Pacific Islands adapt to the effects of climate change. The program will be undertaken in consultation with other stakeholders in the region, including regional organizations, governments of Pacific Island nations, nongovernmental organizations, and local communities. Initial activities will include protection of coastlines and coastal resources, such as mangroves; further activities are under development.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- The GEF is providing \$1 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$2 million in co-financing to promote development of community-based renewable energy mini-grids in the Solomon Islands through technical assistance, capacity building, and demonstration investment. At least two renewable energy-based mini-grids will be financed under the project, with the host communities taking an active role in obtaining financing for and operating and maintaining the systems. The project is being implemented by the World Bank. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year 2010.*



Sri Lanka

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Sri Lanka

The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy (SARI/Energy) \$2,000,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Sri Lanka, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF) \$2,300,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING SRI LANKA

- The U.S. Agency for International Development through its South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy (SARI/Energy) will continue to assist South Asian countries, including Sri Lanka, with increasing energy security through energy market mechanisms, cross-border trade, and clean energy development. Funding will help establish regional climate innovation centers that will target large-scale clean energy projects by showcasing operational best practices in technology deployment.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- The GEF is providing \$2.3 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$8 million in co-financing to remove the major barriers to sustainable biomass production in dedicated fuel wood plantations, and the widespread application of dendro thermal technology for both power and thermal application purposes in the industry sector. The nationwide project is being implemented by the United Nations Development Programme/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in conjunction with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the Forest Department, and the Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year 2010.*



Tajikistan

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs **\$900,000**

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Tajikistan

The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Clean energy \$4,600,000

Regional effort to address glacial melt vulnerabilities \$4,000,000

Development/Export Finance **Not applicable**

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Tajikistan, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF) \$2,000,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

BILATERAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

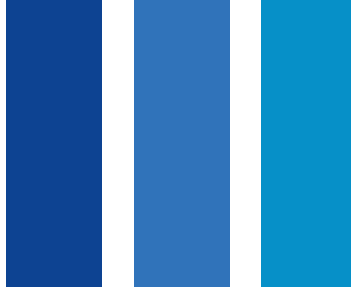
- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will assist with a review of domestic power sector reform priorities in Tajikistan, including regulatory reform and the commercialization of power distribution. A rationalized, cost-reflective tariff structure, coupled with fiscal discipline at the end-use level, will stimulate more efficient consumption behavior, thus reducing demand and overall greenhouse gas emissions.

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING TAJIKISTAN

- USAID is investing approximately \$4.6 million in its Regional Energy Markets Assistance Program to engage several Central Asian countries to create an institutional framework for regional trade in electric power. An integrated regional power market will draw energy from plants with the lowest energy production costs before plants with higher costs. An integrated market will also provide more favorable conditions for new energy generation, including the largely untapped hydroelectric potential of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, which can replace costlier, less efficient, and more carbon-intensive thermal energy generation.
- USAID will address regional challenges posed by glacier retreat. Among the greatest climate change uncertainties and risks in the Asia region is the melting of the glaciers. Glacier retreat has dramatic adverse effects on biodiversity, people, and livelihoods, with long-term regional implications for water, food, energy security, and political stability.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- The GEF is providing \$2.2 million to a project in Tajikistan that will leverage an additional \$6 million in co-financing to accelerate the development of small-scale hydropower by removing barriers through enabling legal and regulatory framework, building capacity, and developing sustainable delivery models. The nationwide project is being implemented by the United Nations Development Programme in conjunction with the Ministry of Industry and Energy. *The U.S. contributed a total of \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year 2010.*



Thailand

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Thailand

The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Regional sustainable landscapes program that demonstrates and shares lessons learned on improved forest and land management practices for climate change benefits	\$4,000,000
Environmental Cooperation-Asia (ECO-Asia) program	\$2,800,000
Mekong River Basin project on addressing climate change impacts on agriculture and natural resources	\$2,800,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Thailand, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Clean Technology Fund (CTF)	\$300,000,000
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$6,000,000

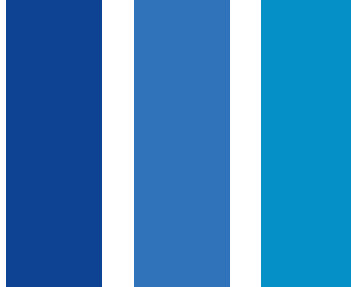
Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THAILAND

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will promote sustainable land use by helping Asia's highest-emitting countries, including Malaysia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, and Vietnam, to improve forest and land management practices, thereby reducing net greenhouse gas emissions. Taking account of in-country consultations, activities under this \$4 million program will support field demonstration pilot projects, conducting economic valuation of forest ecosystem services, monitoring changes in forest carbon stocks, strengthening policy and market incentives, and replicating best practices through regional collaboration.
- As part of the ECO-Asia program, USAID is prioritizing increased access to clean energy financing, energy-efficient lighting, and improved clean energy policies and incentives. Activities include public-private partnerships to harmonize product quality standards for compact fluorescent lamps, mentoring for entrepreneurs in clean energy project preparation and financing, and a regional policy dialogue.
- USAID is supporting a new Mekong River Basin project that will help communities assess climate change impacts on regional agriculture and ecosystems and develop strategies to strengthen their ability to adapt with respect to water resources, food security, livelihoods, and needs of vulnerable groups. This \$2.8 million transboundary project supports the Lower Mekong Initiative and includes Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- In partnership with the International Finance Corporation and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Thailand has developed a country investment plan that uses \$300 million of CTF co-financing to mobilize over \$4.2 billion in total investments in public- and private-sector clean energy financing, and sustainable transportation and urban development. *The U.S. contributed \$300 million to the CTF in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010.*
- As part of the implementation of the CTF investment plan, in June 2010, the CTF provided \$40 million of concessional finance for the \$300 million Thailand Renewable Energy Accelerator Program, which will spur private-sector participation in the solar and wind sectors, both of which are nascent but hold significant technical potential, through a series of direct project level interventions. The program will demonstrate that solar and wind projects can be successful, thereby helping to reduce risk for future investors, while also addressing some of the early-entrant barriers related to establishing precedents and reducing costs. This program is expected to directly offset over 100,000 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions a year. *The U.S. contributed \$300 million to the CTF in FY 2010.*
- The GEF is providing \$4.1 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$11.6 million in co-financing to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the operation of commercial buildings through the application of energy efficiency technologies and practices. The nationwide project is being implemented by the United Nations Development Programme in conjunction with the Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency (DEDE), under the Ministry of Energy. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*
- The GEF is providing \$1.1 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$2.9 million in co-financing to promote an on-grid small biomass-based power plant in rural Thailand. The demonstration site will serve as a learning center for communities to learn from and replicate. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in conjunction with the Forest Industry Organization and DEDE. The project will take place in rural areas. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*
- The GEF is providing \$0.8 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$1 million in co-financing to improve the technical capacity of Chiang Mai Municipality to develop and implement sustainable urban transport plans and to demonstrate how non-motorized transport could be preserved and promoted. The project is being implemented by the World Bank in conjunction with the city municipality, the Office of Transport and Traffic Policy and Planning, and the German Technical Cooperation. The project takes place in the city of Chiang Mai. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*



Tonga

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Tonga

The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Activities to reduce Pacific Islands' vulnerability to climate change \$12,000,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Tonga, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF) \$6,000,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING TONGA

- The U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development are collaborating on a combined program of \$12 million to help vulnerable Pacific Islands adapt to the effects of climate change. The program will be undertaken in consultation with other stakeholders in the region, including regional organizations, governments of Pacific Island nations, nongovernmental organizations, and local communities. Initial activities will include protection of coastlines and coastal resources, such as mangroves; further activities are under development.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- As part of a regional program that includes Tonga, Vanuatu, and Samoa, the GEF is providing \$6 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$18.1 million in co-financing to energy efficiency improvements in the residential, commercial, and governmental sectors. The project components include mainstreaming energy efficiency across all sectors through policy support and capacity building, implementing concrete energy efficiency programs. The project is being implemented by the Asian Development Bank. *The U.S. contributed 37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*



Turkmenistan

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Tonga

The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Clean energy	\$4,600,000
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Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Tonga, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF)	\$2,900,000
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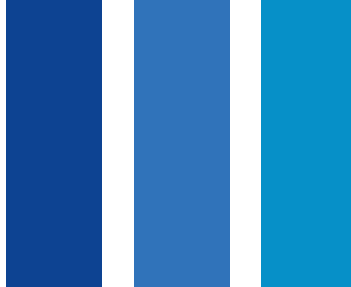
Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING TURKMENISTAN

- U.S. Agency for International Development is investing approximately \$4.6 million in its Regional Energy Markets Assistance Program to engage several Central Asian countries to create an institutional framework for regional trade in electric power.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- The GEF is providing \$2.9 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$15.2 million in co-financing to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by improving energy management and reducing energy consumption in the residential sector in Turkmenistan through the enforcement of energy-efficient building codes, demand-side energy management, and improved design measures for major residential consumers. The nationwide project is being implemented by the United Nations Development Programme in conjunction with the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Natural Protection, and Turkmenogas. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year 2010.*



Tuvalu

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Tuvalu

The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Activities to reduce Pacific Islands' vulnerability to climate change \$12,000,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Tuvalu, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF) \$1,500,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING TUVALU

- The U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development are collaborating on a combined program of \$12 million to help vulnerable Pacific Islands adapt to the effects of climate change. The program will be undertaken in consultation with other stakeholders in the region, including regional organizations, governments of Pacific Island nations, nongovernmental organizations, and local communities. Initial activities will include protection of coastlines and coastal resources, such as mangroves; further activities are under development.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- As part of a regional program, the GEF is providing \$1.5 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$1.9 million in co-financing to provide support and innovative pilot investments for solar photovoltaic and wind technologies to Nauru, Niue, and Tuvalu. The project will also include strengthening national capacities to formulate policies, plans, strategies, and programs for the accelerated private-sector-led medium-term and long-term deployment of low-carbon energy. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme in conjunction with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature–Oceania. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year 2010.*



Uzbekistan

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Uzbekistan

The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Clean energy

\$4,600,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Uzbekistan, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

N/A

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING UZBEKISTAN

- The U.S. Agency for International Development is investing approximately \$4.6 million in its Regional Energy Markets Assistance Program to engage several Central Asian countries to create an institutional framework for regional trade in electric power. An integrated regional power market will provide more favorable conditions for new energy generation, including the largely untapped hydroelectric potential.



Vanuatu

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Vanuatu

The figure listed below indicates the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Activities to reduce Pacific Islands' vulnerability to climate change \$12,000,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Vanuatu, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Global Environment Facility (GEF) \$7,000,000

Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING VANUATU

- The U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development are collaborating on a combined program of \$12 million to help vulnerable Pacific Islands adapt to the effects of climate change. The program will be undertaken in consultation with other stakeholders in the region, including regional organizations, governments of Pacific Island nations, nongovernmental organizations, and local communities. Initial activities will include protection of coastlines and coastal resources, such as mangroves; further activities are under development.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- As part of a regional project that includes Tonga, Vanuatu, and Samoa, the GEF is providing \$6 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$18.1 million in co-financing to energy efficiency improvements in the residential, commercial, and governmental sectors. The project components include mainstreaming energy efficiency across all sectors through policy support and capacity building, implementing concrete energy efficiency programs. The project is being implemented by the Asian Development Bank. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010.*
- The GEF is providing \$1 million to a project that will leverage an additional \$28.2 million in co-financing to support the development of grid development plans and an electricity access roadmap, which will mainstream the use of renewable energy. Also, GEF resources will be used to assist the government in preparing and negotiating the power purchase agreement for a 4-megawatt geothermal power plant. The project is being implemented by the World Bank in conjunction with the Ministry of Lands and Energy. *The U.S. contributed \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF in FY 2010.*



Vietnam

Note: The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. government to this country; please see the Overview for information on our methodology. Funding above \$1 million is rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs

Not applicable (N/A)

Regional U.S. Government Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Vietnam

The figures listed below indicate the amount of U.S. funding for the entire regional program.

Regional sustainable landscapes program that demonstrates and shares lessons learned on improved forest and land management practices for climate change benefits	\$4,000,000
Environmental Cooperation-Asia (ECO-Asia) program	\$2,800,000
Mekong River Basin project on addressing climate change impacts on agriculture and natural resources	\$2,800,000

Development/Export Finance

N/A

Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Vietnam, to Which the U.S. Contributes a Portion

Clean Technology Fund (CTF)	\$250,000,000
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Descriptions of U.S.-Supported Program Activities

REGIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BENEFITING A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING VIETNAM

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will promote sustainable land use by helping Asia's highest-emitting countries, including Malaysia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, and Vietnam, to improve forest and land management practices, thereby reducing net greenhouse gas emissions. Taking account of in-country consultations, activities under this \$4 million program will support field demonstration pilot projects, conducting economic valuation of forest ecosystem services, monitoring changes in forest carbon stocks, strengthening policy and market incentives, and replicating best practices through regional collaboration.
- As part of the ECO-Asia program, USAID is prioritizing increased access to clean energy financing, energy-efficient lighting, and improved clean energy policies and incentives. Activities include public-private partnerships to harmonize product quality standards for compact fluorescent lamps, mentoring for entrepreneurs in clean energy project preparation and financing, and a regional policy dialogue.
- USAID is supporting a new Mekong River Basin project that will help communities assess climate change impacts on regional agriculture and ecosystems and develop strategies to strengthen their ability to adapt with respect to water resources, food security, livelihoods, and needs of vulnerable groups. This \$2.8 million transboundary project supports the Lower Mekong Initiative and includes Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam.

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES A PORTION

- In partnership with the Asian Development Bank, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Vietnam has developed a country investment plan that uses \$250 million of CTF co-financing to mobilize over \$3.4 billion in total investments in five areas: industrial energy efficiency, transmission improvements, sustainable urban transportation, smart-grid development, and clean energy financing. *The U.S. contributed \$300 million to the CTF in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010.*
- As part of the implementation of the CTF investment plan, in September 2010, the CTF provided \$30 million of concessional finance for a \$185 million project implemented and co-financed by IFC to provide financing and technical assistance to 3–4 strategic financial institutions to help them develop and implement lending programs for small–medium enterprises to invest in energy efficiency, clean energy production, and small-scale renewable energy—primarily in the industrial, but also in the transport, commercial, and possibly residential sectors. *The U.S. contributed \$300 million to the CTF in FY 2010.*